



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education

HISTORY

Paper 1

0470/01

October/November 2009

2 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

You may use a soft pencil for any diagrams, graphs or rough working.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **three** questions.

Section A (Core Content)

Answer any **two** questions.

Section B (Depth Studies)

Answer any **one** question.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

This document consists of **17** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



SECTION A: CORE CONTENT

Answer any **two** questions from this Section.

- 1 Study the picture, and then answer the questions which follow.



Bread riots in Paris in October 1846. Such scenes were common in many European cities at that time.

- (a) What was meant by the word 'nationalism' in the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why were there many revolutions in Europe in 1848? [7]
- (c) 'The revolutionaries of 1848 were responsible for their own failure.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

- 2 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Bismarck knew how to manipulate people – how to get people to do what he wanted, how to stop them interfering with his plans, how to make concessions at the right time, how to provoke a quarrel without appearing to be the aggressor. He combined high intelligence with an unscrupulous view of politics and state affairs. He got things done and did not worry too much about the means he used to get his way.

From a British history textbook published in 1985.

- (a) What was the Zollverein? [5]
- (b) Why did the Schleswig-Holstein issue cause problems for Austria and Prussia? [7]
- (c) How far was the unification of Germany a result of Bismarck's use of diplomacy? Explain your answer. [8]

3 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

John Brown was treated as a martyr, and remembered in a song – ‘John Brown’s body lies a-mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on’. The fear of rebellion haunted many southerners and encouraged the pro-slavery extremists.

From a British school textbook published in 1985.

- (a) Describe the events surrounding John Brown in 1859. [5]
- (b) Why did southern states prepare to leave the Union after the Presidential election of 1860? [7]
- (c) ‘Reconstruction changed little.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

4 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



Japanese troops capturing Pyongyang in Korea during the war with China, 1894-95.

- (a) What were the ‘statements of intent’ in the Charter Oath signed by the Meiji Emperor in 1868? [5]
- (b) Why did war break out between China and Japan in 1894? [7]
- (c) ‘The building of the Trans-Siberian Railway by Russia was the main cause of war with Japan in 1904.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

5 Study the cartoon, and then answer the questions which follow.



A German cartoon published in 1919. The German mother is saying to her starving child: 'When we have paid one hundred billion marks then I can give you something to eat.'

- (a) What did Lloyd George want to achieve from the peace settlement of 1919-20? [5]
- (b) Why were German people horrified when they discovered the terms of the Treaty of Versailles? [7]
- (c) 'The Treaty of Versailles was too harsh on Germany.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

6 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

We secured peace for our country for one and a half years. This was a definite gain for Russia and loss for Germany.

Stalin speaking in a radio broadcast in 1941.

- (a) What happened at the Munich Conference in 1938? [5]
- (b) Why did Stalin sign the Nazi-Soviet Pact? [7]
- (c) How far was Hitler's foreign policy to blame for war in 1939? Explain your answer. [8]

- 7 Study the newspaper headlines, and then answer the questions which follow.



Headlines from a British newspaper, 23 October 1962.

- (a) Describe the Bay of Pigs incident. [5]
- (b) Why did the Soviet Union place missiles on Cuba? [7]
- (c) 'The USA gained more than the USSR from the Cuban Missile Crisis.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

- 8 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

I have received your announcement of your appointment of me as United Nations Commander. I can only repeat the pledge of my complete personal loyalty to you as well as an absolute devotion to your monumental struggle for peace and good will throughout the world. I hope I will not fail you.

General MacArthur writing to President Truman in 1950.

- (a) Describe the membership and role of the United Nations Security Council. [5]
- (b) Why has the organisation of the United Nations made it hard for it to be effective? [7]
- (c) 'The Korean War was a success for the United Nations.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

SECTION B: DEPTH STUDIES

Answer any **one** question from this Section.

DEPTH STUDY A: GERMANY, 1918-45

- 9 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Children playing with bundles of money, 1923.

- (a) Describe the events of the Kapp Putsch of 1920. [5]
- (b) Why, in 1923, was the Weimar Republic in crisis? [7]
- (c) 'Economic success was the main achievement of the Stresemann era.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

10 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Adolf is a swine. He is betraying all of us. Adolf knows exactly what I want. The generals are a lot of old fogeys. I'm the nucleus of the new army.

Röhm speaking to Nazi friends in 1934.

- (a)** What was the Enabling Law of 1933? [5]
- (b)** Why did the Nazis carry out the 'Night of the Long Knives'? [7]
- (c)** 'The most effective method used by the Nazis to control the German people was the police state.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY B: RUSSIA, 1905-41

11 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Trotsky arriving in his special train. He was visiting his front line soldiers during the Civil War.

- (a) Describe the events of the March 1917 Revolution. [5]
- (b) Why did the Provisional Government last for only a few months? [7]
- (c) 'Trotsky was the key to the Bolshevik success in the Civil War.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

12 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

My father gave his name to the bloodbath of absolute dictatorship. He knew what he was doing. He was neither insane nor misled. With cold calculation he cemented his own power, afraid of losing it more than anything else in the world. His first concentrated drive had been the liquidation of his enemies and rivals. The rest followed later.

From a book written by Stalin's daughter. The book was published in 1969 when she was living in America.

- (a) How did Stalin use his power within the Communist Party to defeat Trotsky? [5]
- (b) Why were the Purges carried out by Stalin? [7]
- (c) How far was Stalin a disaster for the Soviet Union? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY C: THE USA, 1919-41

13 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A veteran being pulled out of a building by police during the Bonus March.

- (a) Describe the stock market boom of the 1920s in the USA. [5]
- (b) Why, by 1929, was the US economy showing signs of weakness? [7]
- (c) 'Roosevelt was elected President in 1932 because he promised a 'New Deal' to the American people.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

14 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

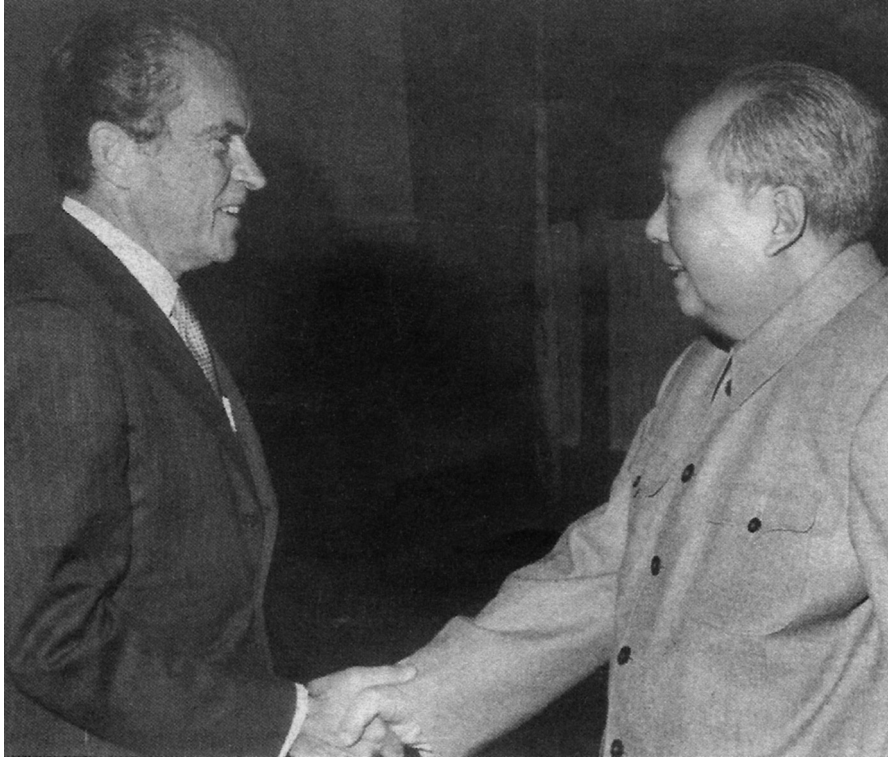
Roosevelt's proposals would not banish older judges from the courts. They would not reduce expense nor speed decisions. They would place the courts under the control of the President and Congress and would destroy the independence of the courts.

The views of the Senate Committee which rejected Roosevelt's plans for the Supreme Court.

- (a) How did Roosevelt deal with the banks to avoid economic disaster? [5]
- (b) Why was there opposition to the New Deal from the Supreme Court? [7]
- (c) How far was the New Deal a failure? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY D: CHINA, 1945-1990

15 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Nixon and Mao meeting in Peking, February 1972.

- (a) Describe China's relations with the USSR in the 1950s and 1960s. [5]
- (b) Why did China's relations with the USA improve after 1970? [7]
- (c) How far did China's foreign relations change after the death of Mao? Explain your answer. [8]

16 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

We vow to apply sentence by sentence each of Chairman Mao's orders, even if at first we do not understand them.

Oath taken by the Red Guards.

- (a) What was the 'Hundred Flowers' campaign? [5]
- (b) Why did Mao bring the Cultural Revolution to an end? [7]
- (c) How far did economic changes in the 1980s improve the lives of the Chinese people? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY E: SOUTHERN AFRICA IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

17 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The white man goes below, does not work and gets big money. The African gets all the gold out of the ground and gets very little money. How is that fair?

A striker at the Knights Deep Mine speaking in 1920.

- (a) What grievances did black mineworkers have in the early years of the twentieth century? [5]
- (b) Why did the South African government operate a segregation policy in the inter-war period? [7]
- (c) How effective was organised resistance to racial discrimination before 1940? Explain your answer. [8]

18 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



Students in Soweto in 1976.

- (a) Describe the events in Soweto in June 1976. [5]
- (b) Why was the Black Consciousness movement important? [7]
- (c) How effective was international opposition to apartheid? Explain your answer. [8]

19 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The League of Nations was formed after the First World War. It was an international organisation. With 44 states as founder members, it was supposed to secure international peace. In fact, it turned out to be an instrument which served the interests of the major imperialist powers.

From a Namibian school history book.

- (a)** How did becoming a mandated territory after the First World War affect Namibia? [5]
- (b)** Why was there opposition to South African rule in the inter-war period? [7]
- (c)** How effective was the United Nations in dealing with Namibia up to 1971? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY F: ISRAELIS AND PALESTINIANS, 1945-c.1994

20 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



The King David Hotel, Jerusalem, July 1946.

- (a) Describe the proposals for Palestine made by the United Nations in 1947. [5]
- (b) Why was it necessary for the United Nations to be involved in the Palestine issue? [7]
- (c) 'It was Arab weakness that brought victory for Israel in the war of 1948-49.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

21 Study the photograph, and then answer the questions which follow.



A young Fatah member being trained in the use of his weapon.

- (a) Describe the activities of Fatah between 1965 and 1967. [5]
- (b) Why was the Six-Day War of 1967 important for the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO)? [7]
- (c) How significant was the impact of superpower involvement in Arab-Israeli conflicts? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY G: THE CREATION OF MODERN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

22 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

Heaps of dung lay in the streets together with rubble from buildings. In between were putrid, stagnant pools of water. A sort of black smoke covers the city. The crunching wheels of industry, the shriek of steam boilers, the regular beat of the looms and the heavy rumble of fully laden carts are noises from which you can never escape.

A nineteenth-century view of Manchester, a British industrial town.

- (a) Describe living conditions in new industrial towns. [5]
- (b) Why did many people move to new industrial towns? [7]
- (c) 'Conditions in towns did not improve in the nineteenth century.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [8]

23 Study the extract, and then answer the questions which follow.

The Member of Parliament for Nottingham stated that nearly six million people had signed the petition. On careful examination the number of signatures was found to be less than 2 million. On many sheets the signatures are in one and the same handwriting. Signatures of famous people who can hardly be in agreement include the Queen.

From a Report to the House of Commons on the Chartist petition, 1848.

- (a) What were the 'Tolpuddle Martyrs'? [5]
- (b) Why did the Chartist Movement fail? [7]
- (c) How successful were trade unions in the second half of the nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

DEPTH STUDY H: THE IMPACT OF WESTERN IMPERIALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

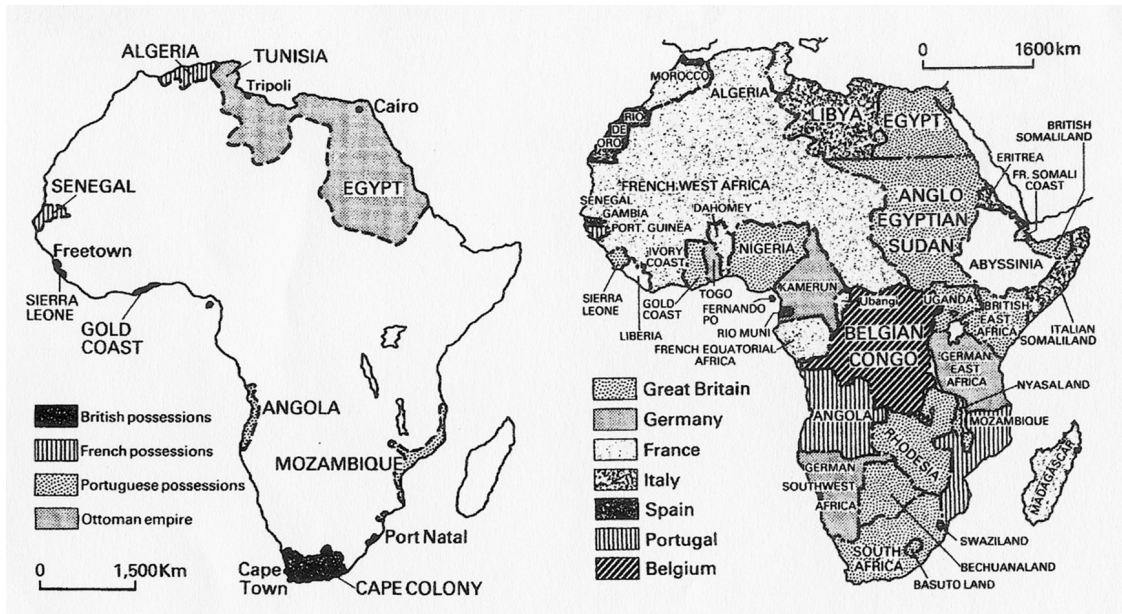
24 Study the illustration, and then answer the questions which follow.



An illustration of the siege of the British Legation in Beijing during the Boxer Rebellion in 1900.

- (a) What was the Self-Strengthening Movement? [5]
- (b) Why were European countries anxious to establish themselves in China? [7]
- (c) How far did the Boxer Rebellion demonstrate that European attempts to influence the Chinese had failed? Explain your answer. [8]

25 Study the maps, and then answer the questions which follow.



Maps of Africa to show areas taken by European Countries by 1830 (left) and the extent of their empires by 1914 (right).

- (a) What problems prevented Europeans from colonising much of Africa in the first half of the nineteenth century? [5]
- (b) Why was there European interest in acquiring colonies in Africa? [7]
- (c) How accurate is the term 'Scramble for Africa' as a description of the partition of Africa by Europeans in the late-nineteenth century? Explain your answer. [8]

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